

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 43

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915.

CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY. MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Feb.				
20th	Persia	8000	.....	..
27th	Moldavia	10000	.....	..
6th March	Calcutta	8000	.....	..
13th	Erzurum	8000	.....	..
20th	Kashgar (a)	8000	.....	..
27th	Salsette	8000	.....	..
6th April	Arabia	8000	.....	..
13th	Salsette	8000	.....	..
20th	Kashgar (b)	8000	.....	..
27th	Salsette	8000	.....	..
6th May	Persia	8000	.....	..

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay. TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer. TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FREOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

Ke Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Bombay Maru	K. Kurosumi	4625	17th Feb.	1st March
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3654	24th Feb.	7th March
Jinsen Maru	T. Tanaka	3756	11th March	23rd March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA.

Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Zymole Trokys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9238	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	12th May	14th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	14th May
City of Birmingham	7497	5th June	7th June

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company. Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc. Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards. A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE. The Fare advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa. Through booking in connection with Cunard Line. Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY." For passage and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY. (Incorporated in the United Kingdom.) Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital .. 22,000,000

Paid up Capital .. 21,000,000

Reserve Fund .. 21,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar

Bombay, Hongkong, Madras

Madras, Mandalay, Nairobi

Karachi, Colombo, Nakuru

 Lahore, Kandy, Kisumu || Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Jinja | | |
Dahli, Aden (Camp), Kampala		
Cawnpore, Aden (Steamer) Entebbe		
Tuticorin, Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH

Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,00,000

Capital Subscribed .. Rs. 19,56,000

Capital Paid up .. Rs. 11,42,795

Reserve Fund .. Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore,

Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala,

Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore, City,

Ludhiana, Multan, City, Peshawar,

City, Ambala, City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha,

Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted. For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LHASA," 2,184, Saturday, 20th February

"DUMRA," 1,695, Thursday, 25th February

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 22nd February, 1 P. M. D. and C. M.

"DUMRA," 1,695, Thursday, 25th February 5 P. M.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

†P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

*Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons on Thursday

25th February via Cutch Mandvi, calling at

Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomrah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on 25th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrore, Karachi,

Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas,

Henjam, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, about

20th February via Porebunder, calling at

Seyohelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections

to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

19th February, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Capitd	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Mastika"	5091	J. Thompson	23rd Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	J.L. Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Sedonia"	5108	Wm. Kelce	18th March 1915
S.S. "Sedonia"	5365	J. Kinast	28th March 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C. Osborne	N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6385	..	24th April, 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

Bombay to Suez .. 413

Bombay to Port Said .. 446

Bombay to Liverpool .. 578

Bombay to London .. 653

Bombay to Gibraltor .. 590

Bombay to Liverpool .. 605

Bombay to New York .. 841

Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez .. 446

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Line Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.

B. O. C. PETROL

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS

B. O. C. GREASES

B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031

Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR,

STONEGATE,

November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my.... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

I C O

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and fraud. Those, however, who buy our— I. O. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only purest value of their money but more. I. O. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, roasting, baking and salad dressing. I. O. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walmsley (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. O. S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital .. 21,125,000

Paid-up Capital .. 2,062,500

Reserve Liability of Shareholders .. 2,062,500

Reserve Fund .. 2,465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch

Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras,

Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur,

Kota-Bharu, (Kolar), Penang, Singapore,

Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Same above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor, or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,

30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates: WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines. Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication. Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumbers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semol's Millinery, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS AND CO., LTD.** Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED to take up cases by a European Private Detective of great experience. All communications strictly private. Apply to "P.D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5089

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5267.

WANTED by young European Lady PUPILS in ENGLISH and Music. Children or Foreigners. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3013

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained **KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS** for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla. Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3116

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen, ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated accent. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2508

WANTED—Owing to the war a European (French) about 40 years old, well connected and highly respectable, having lost his appointment recently in Bombay; seeks situation as French Tutor and/or Secretary or Correspondent to patriotic Indian noblemen or well-to-do gentlemen (or firm), can accompany to France or go anywhere. Address: FALLOFIELD, Pondicherry. B

WANTED a GRADUATE with honours for the post of a travelling auditor of Local Fund Accounts. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Applications should be addressed to, J. R. GUNJIKAR, Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, P. W. D. Secretariat, Bombay. 5450

WANTED an EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding a 1st class certificate, for service in country, preferably one with experience of gin and press machinery. Age not to exceed 35 years. Application must be accompanied with copies of testimonials and certificates of competency, stating salary expected. Apply to Box No. 133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5455

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an habitude of a good residential Club, or a Commissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary. Applications should reach Maymo before April 30th and be addressed to:—HONORARY SECRETARY, Pro. Tem., 6121 The Club, Maymo.

WANTED three smart intelligent young men for appointment as Overseers no the temporary non-pensionable establishment. Pay Rs. 100. Only men qualified from Engineering Colleges need apply. 2. Applicants should state their age and experience. Copies of their testimonials, which will not be returned, should be attached to their applications. 3. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned on or before the 20th February 1915. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Architectural District, P. W. Building, Bombay 18th February, 1915. 5418

WANTED.

WANTED a PARTNER in DUBASH BUSINESS at the Crawford Market, Goan preferred. Apply RAMIR, c/o this paper. 5468

FRENCH LANGUAGE, Lessons wanted, two or three hours weekly, apply stating terms to Box No. 139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5456

WANTED a GRADUATE having good experience of Commercial correspondence with second language French. Apply personally MITHABHAI NATHOO, Kan-sara Chawl, between 5 to 7 p.m. 5467

WANTED a SMART & INTELLIGENT OFFICE MANAGER. Must be a good correspondent and business organiser. Salary Rs. 150 to 200 according to abilities. State previous experience and age. Apply to "N. B." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 5471

WANTED a Secretary and Manager for the Pegu Club, Rangoon, Burma. Salary starting on Rs. 500 a month with house and board. Passage paid. Apply to the PRESIDENT, Pegu Club, 3120 Rangoon.

WANTED a COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT with thorough knowledge of book-keeping; quick at figures; must have very good hand. Salary Rs. 70, state experience. Apply to Box "A. B." c/o of "Bombay Chronicle." 5471

WANTED a CLERK having previous experience of Mill Stores, must be quick in figures. Good hand-writing indispensable. Apply stating experience and age, and salary required. Apply "C. B." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 5471

WANTED KINDERGARTEN MASTERS for the ALEXANDRA HIGH SCHOOL, Bhopal. Men holding diplomas and having experience will be preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the Principal. 5469

ADVERTISER in the November 1914 issue of the "MERCANTILE GUARDIAN" of London, under its inquiry column (inquiry No. 5161/62) is requested to communicate with No. 896 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5413

WANTED a gentleman to share a room with another gentleman in a comfortable flat conveniently situated in the Fort good table and modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

CHAUFFEUR—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver. Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5267.

WANTED GRADUATES as TEACHERS in the New English School, Nagpur. Those not studying law, and having experience will be offered good prospects. For further particulars write to G. J. PURUSHE, Head Master. 5449

WANTED a HOSPITAL ASSISTANT on Rs. 40 per mensem to serve in the Dispensary at Sarvalgi in the JAMKANDI STATE. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. STATE KARBHARI, Jamkhandi, 16th February, 1915. 5465

WANTED—For BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY, Manager's Office. (1) Head of section dealing with movement and interchange of goods stock, general and conference rules and regulations governing train working, accidents, etc. (2) Head of section dealing with works and engineering matters, not estimates or accounts. (3) Head of section dealing with establishment matters. Pay according to qualifications. Only men with Railway Head Office experience need apply the Manager, Nicoll Road, Fort, Bombay. 5460

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE by the Executors of the late Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhad-walla (1) AT MAHABLESWAR Jubilee Cottage, Flora Villa & a small Bungalow, (2) AT SAHADA, West Khandesh a Ginning Factory, in working order with 45 gins of Blatt Brothers with a new Engine and Boiler and also old Engine and Boiler and other accessories. Apply to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5442

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Spacious accommodation for Banks, Offices and Clubs in Damodar Sukhadwala Buildings, Hornby Road. Apply to W. T. HALAI and his Co-Executors, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5442

TO LET—VISHRAM MANSION—At the junction of Girgaon Back Road and Sandhurst Road—Large and small self-contained airy flats, suitable for high class respectable Hindoo families, from the 1st of March 1915. For rents and terms apply to the owner on the premises or to the undersigned at 301, Hornby Road, during office hours. K. G. TAMBE, L. C. E., Architect. 9th February, 1915. 5366

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—For HINDOOS, an airy, well ventilated ground floor on Chaulpatti. Apply DHIRAJLAL CHELABHAI HARI-DAS, behind Wilson College. 5421

BOARD AND LODGING—Large Room for two bachelors or married couple and single room for gentleman both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences including private bath, first class board and all home comforts, in COOPERAGE, is offered at moderate rates. Apply to Mrs. NIXON, Arthur House, near Band Stand. 3119

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last and testament and three codicils thereto of MANILAL LAXMICHAND ADARAJA late of Rajkot Hindu Inhabitant merchant. Deceased. MAYASHANKER MULSHANKER BHUT of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant merchant, residing at New Queen's Road outside the Fort of Bombay one of the executors named in the will of the abovesaid deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate. Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJLI, Registrar.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA, Registrar.

The 30th day of January, 1915.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co., Petitioners Attorneys. 5766.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Race Course, Mahalaxmi, at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1915. AGENDA.

1. To elect the Committee of the Turf Club for the year 1915-16.
2. To discuss any other business brought forward.

(By Order), J. REYNOLDS, Ag. Secretary.

Western India Turf Club, Bombay, 30th January, 1915. 5189

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. 'BOMBAY MARU' having arrived on the 17th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damaged cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained. T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

THE AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPG. WG. AND MFG. CO. LTD.,

NOTICE—Is hereby given that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE HOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 302-306 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4.30 p.m. on the 26th FEBRUARY, 1915, to transact the business mentioned in the Notice dated 15th February 1915, posted with the letter to the Share Holders. By order of the Board, TRICUMJEE JIVANDAS, & Co. Secretaries Treasurers & Agents. Bombay, 18th February 1915. 5464

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the portion of ESPLANADE ROAD from its junction with WAUDBY ROAD to its junction with HOSPITAL LANE will be temporarily reserved for public purposes from the 18th instant. This order is made under Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government. S. M. EDWARDS, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th February, 1914. 5462

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to take abkari contract for 5 years should apply to undersigned for full particulars. Present contractor has offered fifty thousand rupees; applicant bidding higher would receive attention. Digitized by eGangotri. MAHARAJ KUMAR PARTABGARH, RAJAPUR. 5436

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL the past and present tenants of WATSON'S ANNEXE are hereby cordially requested by the undersigned to send in their rents due before the end of this month and to take back their goods left with the manager if any. If the claim is not made by tenants paying their dues, article will be sold by auction and the assets will be credited to their accounts on the 1st March when the management is changing hands. R. S. RANADE, Manager, Watsons Annexe. 5461

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

URGENT NOTICE.

At the desire of several upcountry intending purchasers, the auction sale of "SABOO PLACE" and its furniture and belongings is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY, the 25th FEBRUARY, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.).

If the reserve price shall not be obtained for the bungalow and furniture on the above-mentioned date then the furniture and all other moveables will be sold by Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th February, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND-ED PROPERTY AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla attorneys for Mr. Edalji Barjorji Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell away on the premises, by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), the under-mentioned property on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Esauji Mahomed Noorji and Haji Daud Mahomed Noorji in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of August, 1909 and the Subsequent Transfers of the said Mortgage:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla outside the Fort and the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 39 new No. 7367 old survey No. 1608 and new survey No. 1047 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6199 and Street Nos. 55, 57, 2, 4, containing by admeasurement 59 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by Ghoghari Moholla, on the west by Ghoghari Moholla, on the north by the house of Ghoghari Adam Dossa and on the south by Ghoghari Moholla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors at their office No. 23 Church Gate Street Fort or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co. Bombay, 19th Feb., 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1915.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on Monday 29th March 1915.

Entries close on SATURDAY, 20th March, 1915. Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1915, at 6.30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative. Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively. With a view to minimising expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only—all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round. The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 15th of April 1915. Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned. Rules, 1914-1915.

(Sd.) H. C. QUINN, Honorary Secretary.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay, 13th February, 1915. 5420

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL. HOCKEY ON SKATES TOURNAMENT Commences on 22nd February 1915. Silver Cups will be presented to each Member of winning team.

One Thing Is Sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D-6

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

LAST NIGHT! 0 & 10 AST NIGHT!!

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE of

MISS GRACE PALOTTA

and

MR. EDWARD NABLE

Come and laugh once more at

"BERTIE'S BIRTHDAY"

and hear Miss Palotta sing by special request

"OH! LISTEN TO THE BAND!"

The Haunting Melody which, when Miss Palotta first sang it, set all England A-TOE-TAPPING.

Miss PALOTTA & Mr. NABLE

In their popular dance-duet

"NUTS" y general request.

6-30 T morrow ight 10 p.m.

"NERO AND AGRIPPINA"

The great Historical Film Master-piece showing Rome in all its Ancient Glory in Colossal Pageantry. 8,000 feet long.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

85, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Rangoon	Colombo	Karachi	Dacca	Penang	Singapore	Yokohama
Manila	Cebu	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Canton	F.M.S. (F.M.S.)	Shanghai	Swatow	Tientsin	Yokohama
Amoy	Swatow	Shanghai	Swatow	Tientsin	Yokohama	Kobe	Yokohama	Kobe	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. p.a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Post Box No. 84.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)
Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund £15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £15,000,000

COTY OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE

IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON, BRANCHES:

Amoy	Batavia	Bombay	Calcutta	Canton	Colon	Formosa	Hankow	Harbin	Hongkong	Kobe	Lyons	Manila	Medan	Penang	Peking	Rangoon	Saigon	Shanghai	Singapore	Sourabaya	Tientsin	Tsingtau	Yokohama
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts payable in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 50,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application. H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

SEIZE

THE OPPORTUNITY OFFERED

of making a good investment by the purchase of a valuable piano. By value we mean what a piano is worth measured by quality of material and skill put into its making. The value of a piano determines qualities of pure musical tone, action and solidity of construction; value determines the life of these qualities; value determines the price you can get for your piano after years of use. Price is what you must pay to get a piano. Price and value are not always the same. In the offer we are making, value overlaps and is abundantly in excess of the price asked. You will see how important it is therefore to secure

THE

UTMOST PIANO VALUE

We have been repeatedly asked the question why we are making this great sacrifice. Lessened expenditure of recent months, and the many claims on one's philanthropy in the present times is reflected in the unusually large stock of pianos we hold for this time of the year and which must be cleared before the close of the season to make room for other pianos expected, exclusively of British Manufacture.

IN OUR

CLEARANCE SALE OF PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES

we offer instruments of exceptional value, pianos that are not only covetable bargains but will become covetable possessions, more so when appreciative regard is given to the fact that the limited products of pianos in the future will of necessity be more costly. Never before have pianos of such remarkable high quality been offered so much below their value. It will be good economy, therefore, to buy that piano now which will be wanted in the immediate future. It is a proposition worth every consideration.

Will you resist and set aside these arguments?

RUPEES TWENTY

There were no tenders for Sterling I and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secret of State for India in London, for £1,000, offered for sale on Thursday, the 18th. Ex-

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
Government College of Commerce, Lecture by Dr. H. Holst on the Cooperative Movement in Denmark. Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, 5 p.m.

Dnyan Prasarak Mandal, lecture on "Electricity with Experiments" by Prof. H. K. Mehta, M.A., B.Sc., Franchi Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao, 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia with English Mail due 7 a.m.

Western India Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Race Course, Mahalaxmi, 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

"Bombay Races, 4th Day, 1st race starts at 2-30 p.m.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon attend the Races in State.

Y. M. C. A. Open Athletic Meeting, Oval 4 p.m.

Pot-Pourri Entertainment in aid of War Fund, Esplanade, 10 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEB. 21.

Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, annual gathering, Chinchpokli, Parel Road, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, Bombay University, Special Convocation, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.

Unveiling of Prof. N. G. Welinkar's portrait, Students' Brotherhood headquarters (Dr. Prabhakar's House), Girgaum Back Road, 1-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Bombay Races, Fifth Day, Mahalaxmi Race Course.

Bombay Country Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, Ordinary General Meeting, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

Bombay Club, half-yearly General Meeting, Club House, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10-15 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10-15 to 11-15.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 10-30 p.m.

Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

WRIGHT—On the 7th January, 1915, at Falam Chin Hills, Upper Burma, the wife of J. M. Wright, I. C. S., of a son.

DICKLAUD—On the 11th January, 1915, at Ambala, the wife of Captain J. N. Dicklaud, 16th Cavalry, of a son.

GRANT—On the 8th instant, at Lucknow, the wife of J. P. Grant, O. and R. Railway, P. W. D., of a daughter.

EDWARDS—On the 11th instant, at Kanti, Mozambique, and N. W. Ry., the wife of J. Perry Edwards, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MORGAN-ANDERSON—On the 7th January 1915, at All Saints' Church, Winchester, by the Rev. Canon W. F. Smith, Harold de Morgan, 2nd Batt. The Buffs, only son of H. de Morgan, Letchmore Heath, to Frances Constance, elder daughter of F. C. Anderson, I.C.S. (retired), 24th Colchester Al. Servant to the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

OKHEY-ROY—At Rawalpindi, Lieutenant Sahib Singh Sohey, M.A., B.Sc., Ch.B., I.M.S., to Leila, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Roy, of Calcutta.

IN MEMORIAM.

JRYES LOCHNER—In loving memory of my late wife, the wife of Albert Purves Lochner who passed away on 12th February, 1915. Indian papers please copy.

LARD—On the 10th January, 1915, at Andoff House, Llandaff, suddenly, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry William Pollard, late 3rd Hampshire and West India Regiments, and son of the late Rev. Henry Pollard, of Coombe Bisset and Rector of mington, Wales, in his 75th year.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

second lecture of the year under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandal," will be delivered in Gujarathi at the Franchi Cowasji Institute at 6 p.m. to-day by Prof. H. K. Mehta, M.A., B.Sc., of Elphinstone College, Bombay.

The subject of the address being "Electricity with Experiments—Part I." This lecture will be the first of his intended series of lectures on Electricity which will be illustrated by experiments. Seats for ladies and members of the Mandal, etc. as usual.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Sgt Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, C., Commanding. February, 1915.

1.—s for the week ending February 19th.

Friday 19th instant—Signalling at Santa Cruz Riding School 7-15 p.m.—Muff.

2.—All recruits except those residing in the barracks will parade daily at the Riding School at 7-15 a.m.

3.—Travels Church Gate 7-5 a.m. It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 20th to 22nd March, during which every member will be required to attend.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut., Adjutant, B. Light Horse.

BOY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C., Commanding. February, 1915.

63.—Strength undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

No. 716—pl. K. W. Barlee "G" Coy.

No. 631—A. A. Miles "G" Coy.

No. 731—H. S. Benner "G" Coy.

No. 731—C. H. McDowell "G" Coy.

No. 731—G. R. Crawley "G" Coy.

No. 646—A. O. Dixon "G" Coy.

No. 723—L. Dunley "G" Coy.

No. 735—E. Edleston "G" Coy.

No. 719—P. E. Grady "G" Coy.

No. 732—D. M. Turner "G" Coy.

No. 732—V. D. Kidson "G" Coy.

No. 800—V. Richards "G" Coy.

70.—Transfers—undermentioned are transferred from Coy. to the Reserve from this date.

No. 736—V. J. M. Cousins and No. 640 Vol. B. Reade.

71.—Enrolment—undermentioned having been enrolled in it on the strength from 29th

January 1915 and posted to "A" Coy. No. 8399 Vol. C. Jeffery.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain, Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The annual meeting of the Israelite Brotherhood will be held on Sunday next at 5 p.m. (S. T. Hall) of the Israelite High School, Mazgaon.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The portrait of Prof. N. G. Welinkar, will be unveiled, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 4-15 p.m., in the cadasters and the Brotherhood (Dr. Prabhakar's House, Girgaum).

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T. Hall) at St. Xavier's College, when Mr. John Wallace, will deliver an address on Primary Practical Instruction.

A CORRECTION.

A slight inaccuracy crept into our note, yesterday, regarding the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, where the number of inmates in the institution at the end of 1913 is given as "1,509." It is, obviously a printer's error and should be read as "199."

THE PARSIS WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. H. P. Karkaria, will deliver at Bai Bhabha School, Fort, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 6 p.m., a public lecture on the following subject: "More light on Germany's responsibility of the present war." This is the seventeenth of the series of War Lectures organised by the Association.

FATAL BURNS.

Another fire broke out at Navi Wadi, Bhuleswar, on Wednesday. A Hindu, named Motiram Ganpatram Champawalla, aged 35, was lying in his bed, smoking a cigarette, when he accidentally dropped the burning stem, which set fire to the bedding and his clothes. His shouts brought his neighbours and they rushed to his aid, but the fire was too far advanced and he died on arrival at the hospital. The cause of the fire has not been traced. Some evidence was recorded and further hearing adjourned.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu mendicant, named Ramdas Haras, aged about 30, who, whilst sleeping on the road near the house at Khotwadi, was run over by a passing motor car and was killed on arrival at the hospital, where he died on arrival. The driver of the car was not traced and has not been traced. Some evidence was recorded and further hearing adjourned.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

The second lecture of the year under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandal will be delivered in Gujarathi at the Franchi Cowasji Institute at 6 p.m. to-day by Prof. H. K. Mehta, M.A., B.Sc., of Elphinstone College, Bombay.

The subject of the address being "Electricity with Experiments—Part I." This lecture will be the first of his intended series of lectures on Electricity which will be illustrated by experiments, and is open to the public.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

At the request of Mrs. Mangalavari Chuni-lal, the wife of the late Mr. Mangalavari Chuni-lal, a benefit performance will be given at the Coronation Theatre, in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Fund, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 8 p.m.

The performance was under the patronage of Mr. S. M. Edwards, Commissioner of Police, and Mrs. Edwards, and the theatre was crowded on the occasion. The proceeds of the performance will be sent through Mrs. Mangalavari Chuni-lal, to the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

GHARRY ACCIDENT.

About 10 a.m. on Wednesday a victoria, owned by Mr. Reid, Superintendent of the House of Correction, was being driven along the main road by Sumanaraj Rowji, when the rear front wheel of the victoria came off, causing the horse to take fright and bolt for about 100 yards.

The coachman tried his best to pull up, but the horse was too wild and he was thrown down and sustained slight injuries to his head and legs and was removed to the G. P. Hospital for treatment. Mr. Reid's children were in the carriage at the time of the accident but fortunately escaped unhurt.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The total number of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 13th February 1915, was as follows:

Kaira District 3, Panch Mahals District 57, (two weeks), Broach District 4, Surat District 28, Thana District 21, East Ahmednagar District 1, Nandgaon District 1, Ahmednagar District 1, Poona District 9, Other places in Poona Districts 23, Sholapur District 17, Satara District 32, Kolhapur District 1, Belgaon District 27, Dharwar 99, Bijapur District 7, Karachi District 9, Hyderabad District 39, Kathiawar Agency 17 and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 94, total 590.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague and five attacks and one death from small-pox, were registered in Bombay on Wednesday, the plague attack being reported, one each from Mahalaxmi and Worli. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 64, as compared with 88 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 77 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,134, out of which 12 were found to be plague stricken. Four of these were caught in Fort North, two each in Dongri and Mandvi and one each in Chukla, Bhuleswar, Khara Talao and Tawadi.

THE MAHIM FIRE.

Further particulars of the fire at Mahim, which was reported in yesterday's "Chronicle," show that owing to the inflammable nature of the material with which the huts were built, the flames spread quickly and in a few minutes four rows of huts, the distance between the huts being only 10 feet, were completely destroyed. Some of the scavengers' carts, stabled near the huts, were damaged by fire, and a high wind was blowing at the time and the "howling" of which the hut was constructed, caught the fire. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 600. Yesterday Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of the boy Ramji Vithal, whose charred remains were recovered from the ruins of one of the huts. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR TO THE BANK OF BURMA.

The Official Liquidator to the Bank of Burma has now accepted the salary of Rs. 600 per month inclusive of everything from March 1st.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DISOBEYING PORT REGULATIONS.

PROSECUTION FAILS FOR WANT OF SANCION.

Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday resumed the hearing of the case in which Sheikh Ayub Adam was charged with disobeying the order of the Port Officer on January 4th.

The accused is a lascar in the Coast-Guard Service Schooner the "Carey's Chicken," and was in charge of a jolly-boat of the Schooner, while in charge of the schooner, he was found after sunset sailing in the harbour opposite the Princes Dock without the regular lights, a pass from the Port Officer, Inspector Mayne of the Water Police, prosecutor.

The accused was defended by Mr. M. B. Kulkarni, Barrister-at-Law.

When the case was first called on February 5th, Mr. Kulkarni raised a preliminary point of law, that the accused was charged for disobeying the Port Officer's Orders or rules of regulation made and promulgated by him under the Indian Ports Act XV of 1908, which enacted under the "Saving" Section 2, "that nothing in this Act shall apply to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of, His Majesty or the Government of India, or etc., etc." As the vessel he was in charge of a Government vessel he was exempted. Thereupon the Magistrate asked the prosecuting Inspector to consult the Public Prosecutor.

On the case being called on Wednesday the Public Prosecutor informed his Lordship that there was no point of Law and had placed in his hands the papers of the case, and that he had issued by the Government of India, under which the Port Officer had issued certain Rules and Regulations, the breach of which the accused was charged. The Inspector was sworn and the secret order and the notices were put in.

Mr. Kulkarni then objected to the trial proceeding as the appointment of the Port Officer was under the Indian Ports Act and all rules and regulations made and promulgated by him were vested in him by the Act, and as such they were all within the Act, which was not applicable to vessels owned by Government.

Mr. Kulkarni then asked the witness to produce the sanction for the prosecution of the accused under the Indian Ports Act, which was produced by the Port Officer. The witness replied that he had no sanction.

The Magistrate—The case is bristling with points of law, the prosecution thought that there was no point of law.

Witness said he had obtained no sanction but he had verbal authority from the Port Officer.

Mr. Kulkarni then addressed his Worship on the point that the Court could not entertain the complaint in the absence of a sanction produced at the start. The witness stated that he could obtain the sanction. Mr. Kulkarni said that no subsequent sanction could cure the defect of the defect of the certain authorities which were referred to.

The Magistrate ruled that as there was merely a verbal authority from the Port Officer the case could not proceed and the accused was acquitted.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

FIRST ACCUSED FINED.

At the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Gargan charged (1) accused Mahadeo, with an attempt to subvert the municipal election of the Mazgaon Ward, by creating by personation, forgery and using as genuine a false paper, and (2) accused Somji with abetment. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. P. O. S. Lattey, Magistrate, presided.

The first accused, Mahadeo, was charged with the attempt to subvert the municipal election of the Mazgaon Ward, by creating by personation, forgery and using as genuine a false paper, and (2) accused Somji with abetment. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. P. O. S. Lattey, Magistrate, presided.

The second accused, Somji, was charged with the attempt to subvert the municipal election of the Mazgaon Ward, by creating by personation, forgery and using as genuine a false paper, and (2) accused Somji with abetment. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. P. O. S. Lattey, Magistrate, presided.

The Magistrate, delivering his decision in the case against the first accused, said it had been contended by the defence that even if there had been personation, it was a harmless one as opposed to fraudulent personation. But, the Magistrate said, innocent personation only meant a son of a gun, or a "munim" voting for his master. It had not been proved that the accused was the "munim" of the real voter. The personation by the accused as Ismail Abdul Rehman was not an innocent personation. The Magistrate expressed his indebtedness to Mr. Crawford and Mr. Rangaraj for the very valuable assistance they both had so ably rendered.

He proceeded to say that he thought what the accused was proved to have done was to pull up which was a regular offence. He was charged and he (the accused) had therefore committed the offence. There was no doubt on the evidence that the accused had subverted the municipal election of the Mazgaon Ward, by creating by personation, forgery and using as genuine a false paper, and (2) accused Somji with abetment. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. P. O. S. Lattey, Magistrate, presided.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and ordered two days' wages to be forfeited.

TROUBLE OVER TRAMWAY BYE-LAW.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. E. J. Sawyer, Deputy Manager of Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co., charged Mahadeo, Bassudeo, tramway conductor No. 238, and Mahadeo, Luxmon, tramway conductor No. 39, with assault.

Mr. P. G. Gidhni, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. V. P. Vicaji defended the respondents.

Mr. Sawyer, in the course of his information, alleged that on the morning of the 5th instant, when he attempted to alight from a tram car by the rear exit, the first respondent gave him a push and told him to use the exit at the front of the car. He asked the conductor to give him his name but the latter refused to give it. He then spoke to Sergeant Pryde of the Police, who was at the time in the car, and got the name of the first respondent. After this he again attempted to alight by the rear exit when the second respondent gave him a push. He remonstrated with the man and eventually got out by the rear exit.

Mr. Vicaji said that Mr. Sawyer, in getting out by the rear entrance of the car, had committed a breach of the Tramway Company's bye-laws, but so far the Company had taken no action in the matter. The respondent prevented the complainant from going out by the back entrance, but no assault was committed. The Tramway Company had not prosecuted passengers for using the wrong exits. The tramway servants had instructions to educate the people up to the use of the proper exits. Mr. Sawyer was shown the bye-laws of the Company, and yet he insisted on using the rear exit. It was the frame of mind he was in that made him construe a legal act into an assault.

The Magistrate did not say that he saw the complainant pushed either by the first or second respondent. There was no independent evidence to show that more force was used by the respondents to the complainant than was necessary in the proper discharge of their duties. The notice was discharged.

SEAMAN'S LIABILITIES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. E. P. Dalby, Marine Superintendent, charged an able seaman, with refusing to obey lawful commands, under Section 235 of the Merchant Shipping Act.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who was an able seaman, signed his articles for twelve months in London, and joined the S. S. Arcadia. After a trip to China, he was sent to Bombay. The accused was thereafter ordered to join the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Salsette, but he refused to do so, though one of the conditions attached to his articles, he had signed, was that the crew were bound to join any other ship of the same Company, within the period of service specified in the articles.

The defence contended that the agreement terminated on the sale of the S. S. Arcadia, and that the accused was not bound to join the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Salsette, but he refused to do so, though one of the conditions attached to his articles, he had signed, was that the crew were bound to join any other ship of the same Company, within the period of service specified in the articles.

The Magistrate held that the command was a lawful one because a clause had been added to the agreement, compelling the accused to serve on any ship. The order was given by the proper person because the Chief Officer was with the complainant.

Mr. Na'man applied for a liment sen-

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

LAUGHABLE PANTOMIME AT THE GAIETY.

After seeing the pantomime revue "Robinson Crusoe" at the Gaiety Palace last night, one could not help wondering how it was done. In England, a pantomime as a rule takes three hours, and keeps from thirty to three hundred people fully employed on the stage or "behind." Last night, "Robinson Crusoe" was played by five people, and the way they kept the ball of fun rolling was really wonderful. For an hour-and-a-half, the Theatre simply rocked with laughter, and everybody concerned in the production is deserving of the highest praise.

Miss May Sherrard was the life and soul of the piece. A clever artist always is this little lady, but last night she surpassed herself. Her business was good, all of it, and she was as funny a "dame" as one remembers to have seen in pantomime. A female "dame" is something of a novelty, but there are not many lady artistes with such a gift for low, broad comedy, plus vitality and that peculiar quality best described as "go," as May Sherrard possesses. If there were the comedians who play the "dames" in English pantomimes would have to look to their laurels.

Mr. Law Marks, the author of the pantomime, producer, stage manager and what not, takes the part in his spare time of principal comedian. He gets all the fun there is to be got out of the part, and keeps things going all the time.

Miss Gertie Brooks as Polly Perkins, Miss Nora Moore as Robinson—a big, bold fellow Robinson—and Mr. Champion as Man Friday all work hard and capably; and the scenic effects were also well done. From the rise to the fall of the curtain there was not a dull moment—the phrase is somewhat hackneyed, but in this instance it simply expresses the exact truth. There was a full house, and everybody seemed to be laughing from the time the pantomime started until it finished.

Prior to the pantomime there were pictures, including an exceedingly interesting "Animated Gazette."

A SEPOY'S HAZY IDEA OF OBJECTS OF WAR.

We are often told that the sepoy is a simple, ignorant person, who has but a very hazy idea of the objects of the war and of the objective of the armies taking part of it, says a writer in "Indianian." The following story, which comes to us from Egypt, does not, however, bear out this theory—at any rate not the latter part of it. Some-where east of Suez, where there is much light soil, an officer suddenly came across a solitary sepoy ploughing stolidly through the sand with his gaze fixed on space. "Kya karta?" shouted the officer to the sepoy. "Kuch nahin sahib," was the unsatisfactory reply, and the officer made another attempt to solve the mystery with the inquiry, "Kahan jata?" which only drew from the sepoy a resigned "Khuda janta." This was too much for the officer, and he must be forgiven for yelling "Damn you—Kahan janta mangta?" "Berlin, sahib," was the prompt reply.

TRAMWAY PUZZLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The great boon which the Tramway Company seem to have bestowed upon the public, is now giving rise to a necessary trouble, one of which is a regular "idle to me, and I would feel very happy if the authorities concerned could solve it.

If two persons enter a car, one from the front and the other from behind, and if there is only one available seat which is secured by the one entering from the front, what is the other to do? Who is to suffer? What measures will the Tramway Company take to see that there is

JUSTICE?

Byculla, Feb. 18.

As he said, the accused had not taken up any hostile attitude but was contesting a point of law. It was a test case.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and ordered two days' wages to be forfeited.

TROUBLE OVER TRAMWAY BYE-LAW.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. E. J. Sawyer, Deputy Manager of Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co., charged Mahadeo, Bassudeo, tramway conductor No. 238, and Mahadeo, Luxmon, tramway conductor No. 39, with assault.

Mr. P. G. Gidhni, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. V. P. Vicaji defended the respondents.

Mr. Sawyer, in the course of his information, alleged that on the morning of the 5th instant, when he attempted to alight from a tram car by the rear exit, the first respondent gave him a push and told him to use the exit at the front of the car. He asked the conductor to give him his name but the latter refused to give it. He then spoke to Sergeant Pryde of the Police, who was at the time in the car, and got the name of the first respondent. After this he again attempted to alight by the rear exit when the second respondent gave him a push. He remonstrated with the man and eventually got out by the rear exit.

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The Magistrate did not say that he saw the complainant pushed either by the first or second respondent. There was no independent evidence to show that more force was used by the respondents to the complainant than was necessary in the proper discharge of their duties. The notice was discharged.

SEAMAN'S LIABILITIES.

"INDIAN INK."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, February 19, 1915.

SWAN-SONGS AND ECHOES.

There is something grotesque, if not positively pathetic, to-day in reading again some of the pages of Rudyard Kipling. They are as echoes that float from the land of things that were, and foolish things at that, to this present of great conflicts and stupendous revelations. So when we get a new edition of this author, "Anglo-Indian" par excellence, we almost feel as though we were handling a weird graven tablet from some unheard of Babylonian temple of Follies, and we ruminate and wonder, how such things as are carved thereon were every permitted to be tabulated. There is at least some consolation in the thought that it is the great authors who are honoured in the grave, and the little ones who enjoy that ephemeral notoriety which springs from shouting with the throng, and permitting oneself to be led along the current of a vulgarism which always has ultimately to give way before the saner conceptions which spring from reactions. Sometimes one realises what a blessing it is that a man's life is but three score years and ten, though this span is, alas, enough in which to work a deal of mischief. What different reading the letters from the trenches make to those "delightful" pages which speak of "Black Regiments," and how different the humour of Tommy Atkins deep in mud in Flanders, to Mulvany deep in drink on the plains of Central India.

The pages of Rudyard Kipling as seen from the "new angle" of to-day, are the vapourings of one who dwelt among the crowds and took the smoother way of skimming the deep waters. There seems so little that is healthy, so much that is egoistic, selfish and aberrated. The patriotism of Kipling is but a misguided, race prejudice, and the racial pride of Kipling is that uncultured conceit which sitting in the club smoking room gets floated by the deeds of someone else. "The English, ah the English, they are quite a race apart,"—how foolish! Under the sand-dunes and by the canal ways of the Low Countries these same English are lying to-day, not "a race apart," but partners in a great confederation, which knows no selfish egoism and has no suburban conceits, but joins another's quarrel with its own, and instead of hiding in insularity comes out to fight for all that is noble in our civilisation, for the vindication of Law and Liberty, and for the honour of not England alone, but all that goes to make that great philosophy we call civilisation. "Poetry," said Mathew Arnold, "is the criticism of Life." Then how Kipling has failed! What a superficial outlook one finds embodied in that policy of Anglo-Indian pooh-pooh, which seeks maudlin expression in "The City of Dreadful Night." Those wise, frock-coated bureaucrats in the Council Chamber, whom he portrays, endowed with the oratory of a Cicero and the virtues of a Brutus, we have since discovered to be very human things often with extremely misguided notions; whilst the much belittled Bengalis have since proved their mettle by sinking the little in the great and forgetting the smaller cause in the development of the greater. The

"Black" regiments have actually distinguished themselves against a "white" enemy and we can see the Songster of Simla wisely wagging his head in his study on the insanity of the step which enabled them to do so. Again, a propos of subalterns, we read with amusement and a modicum of apologetic shame those few lines in which we are told that some strange world-force has so arranged that the British middle class should produce a saner, cleaner, altogether nicer class of youth than any other nation; and even in our amusement we are repelled by a mind that could not travel beyond the mofussil club or the English Channel, and we think unconsciously of the subalterns of France and gallant little Belgium and wonder if ever were cleaner, saner men than these? It is all hallucination, a maze of weird vapours, through which these gleam occasionally the rays of a real genius who has, alas, loved the mob and misused his powers. And so each sane, clean man closes the latest edition of Kipling and as he thinks on the great times in which he is privileged to live,—the words of Owen Seaman are recalled:—

"I saw the Powers of darkness put to flight
I saw the morning break"
on a world, which, when it emerges from the cataclysm, will be a world that belongs to the Democracy, marching towards "the Parliament of Man, the federation of the world."

But let it be said in common justice to Kipling that we close his volumes not altogether without a little regret, and many of his characters receding leave their shadows behind them full of a poignant humour. Never more so is this the case than when this author shows us Tommy in his true light as an extremely human, impulsive and witty individual with an incomparable and fascinating nonchalance. But there are other shadows unfortunately which intrude, and there is a constant lack of perception. A dialogue between two ultra-go-ahead memsahibs at Simla bent on conquering ubiquitous subalterns is one would think hardly worth recording on paper. The dialogues of Oscar Wilde, where women in high society who pull the political strings and make bold bids for worldly *attachés* with half the secrets of the chancelleries in their pockets, have some psychological value and are an insight into the character of the puppets of the *grande monde*. But Mrs. Hauksby and Co., are intensely suburban and one is always on the *qui vive* for some misguided *jeu d'esprit* about "natives" when they converse, rather than for that refined wit and suave worldliness which is the peculiar possession of women with the large horizons. Unconsciously these pages remind one of that dictum of a certain Viceroy quoted by Kipling himself,—that India is the paradise of the English middle-classes. All this pettiness too fades away, and we could imagine that it had passed into Dead Man's land were it not for the unhappy reflection that there are still a few backwoodsmen of the die-hard type left to sing the swan songs and cast the echoes on the face of the broad waters. Of course among the votaries of Kiplingism, we find, and no one will be surprised, Lord Curzon, who appears to have made himself somewhat *de trop* by some insane and veiled suggestions about the Indian troops in France. But Kiplingism is dead and, should Lord Curzon, as chief mourner raise a funeral chant over the obsequies of the ghost that has been laid, it is no doubt a purely personal affair and is only worthy of being noted as one of the pastimes of the noble lord in the next edition of "Who's Who."

Notes of the Day.**The German Submarine Campaign.**

Although yesterday was the day on which the German submarine "blockade" of the United Kingdom was to commence with its consequent dangers to neutral shipping, Germany has not apparently as yet replied to the Notes of the United States, Holland and the other countries which have addressed protests to Berlin. That there are German submarines at large in the English Channel is made clear by the destruction of the Dulwich and the Ville de Lille neither of which, however, curiously enough, seems to have been assailed by torpedoes of the deadly character previously used by

German submarines. The Dulwich took so long to sink after two explosions that her crew were able to take to the boats and escape, while in the case of the Ville de Lille it is stated that she was blown up by bombs apparently placed on board by the submarine, since it is stated that the crew were allowed to take to the boats. It is notable that up to the present, since the German submarine first began their assaults on merchant vessels, there has been no instance of any except small cargo boats being attacked. This seems to suggest that the enemy are taking care to avoid the more important trade routes and the large liners which would probably be able to give a good account of themselves if they succeeded in spotting a hostile submarine.

The Spirit of The Seaman.

Admiration cannot be expressed too strongly as to the splendid spirit in which the British Mercantile marine is meeting the new danger. The principal lines will carry out their sailings as usual and even the cross-Channel services are to remain unaltered. The Liverpool Mercantile Marine Association declare that the only regret of the shipmasters and officers is their inability to retaliate and there is no shrinking among them at the German threat. Such is the spirit of the merchant seamen. The spirit of the Royal Navy is disclosed in a recently-published letter from one of the crew of a British cruiser in the North Sea. He writes,

Admiral von Tirpitz is trying to tell us what his plans are. You have, of course, read them—encircling the British Isles with submarines and sinking everything that tries to get into our commercial ports—but that, with some doing, it is much easier to talk than to perform. I am thinking. The submarine is the only type of vessel that has been to any extent employed against us. It was not a pleasant feeling in the early days of the war to know that you might be potted at any moment but you have got used to them now, and have learnt by experience how to dodge them, and so make their well directed attempts to torpedo us abortive. Still, don't think that we can afford to relax in the very slightest. We have to be constantly watching in case a periscope is seen, so that we can immediately manoeuvre the ship so as to drive him off or sink him.

The Fighting at Givenchy.

Sir John French's dispatch describing the fighting at Givenchy from December 18th to December 22nd will be read with profound interest in India. The ordeal to which the whole Indian Corps was subjected was as trying as any which any of the British troops composing the whole of Sir John French's command have had to pass through, and the Field-Marshal's eulogy of their readiness and gallantry is a high tribute to their qualities coming from a commander whose praise of the work of troops under his command is always couched in moderate language. It will be necessary to await the full text of Sir John French's dispatch before being able adequately to appreciate the details of the operations which began with General Willcocks' attack on the German advanced trenches at Givenchy. Successful in the first instance in capturing several lines of the enemy's trenches, support was lacking apparently to enable the troops to hold their positions and it was only after they had been obliged to fall back and leave a considerable portion of Givenchy in the enemy's hands that British and French reinforcements were able to come to their assistance. The result was the recapture of the lost positions and the re-establishment of the continuous line.

The Strength of The German Line.

The four days' fighting was of such a strenuous character and the losses so severe, that it was deemed necessary to give the Indian corps a complete rest and Sir James Willcocks' command was taken over by Sir Douglas Haig. The Indian troops are now again in the firing line and Sir John French was able to speak of them in most eulogistic terms after his inspection of them three weeks after the fighting round Givenchy. The tribute to the cavalry is especially notable coming as it does from the foremost cavalry leader of his day. One interesting fact to be gleaned from the report of this affair is that the Germans are holding their lines only in just sufficient strength. They made no attempt to follow up the advantages they at one time gained and they were apparently unable to bring up reinforcements with their fresh troops all the lost ground was regained. In fact the Dispatch states at one point that the enemy were unable to make an advance in force, their heavy artillery fire alone holding the Garhwal Brigade and the 10th Jats in check.

Yesterday's Corporation Meeting.

The Bombay Corporation yesterday wiped off all the arrears of work and can now take a rest until the first week in March, when they will have to start on an agenda bristling with contentious subjects. The Budget was finally finished with yesterday, but it is pretty certain it would not have been had Sir Pherozeshah Mehta been present. Sir Pherozeshah had given notice of his intention to move an amendment on the subject of set-backs, providing that property assessed at more than Rs. 5,000 should not be acquired by the Commissioner without the previous sanction of the Corporation, and it was anticipated that

there would be a long debate on this motion. But, the mover being unavoidably absent, the amendment fell to the ground, and in a very short time the Budget was passed. Then Dr. Master's motion of censure on the Improvement Trust was postponed until next month, when the Trust's proposals for widening Parel Road will come before the Corporation. These proposals will form the basis of a full-dress debate on the work and policy of the Trust, and one member hinted that this will occupy two or three afternoons!

Malaria Campaign and Pasteur Institute.

The Municipal Commissioner is to present a comprehensive Report on the result of the operations for stamping out malaria, with particulars of cost and so on. Mr. Wacha had given notice of a motion in two parts, the first asking for the report, and the second raising several points which would probably have led to a good deal of discussion had they been entered into. Mr. Wacha, however, withdrew the contentious portion, and the Commissioner saying he would be delighted to prepare the report asked for, the proposition was carried. Then came the Report of the Committee on the proposed Pasteur Institute for Bombay, recommending the Corporation to contribute 25 per cent. of the maintenance, subject to a maximum contribution of Rs. 9,650 per annum. The only voice raised against this recommendation was that of Mr. Wacha, and he objected not so much to the Pasteur Institute as to the growing principle of Government and other bodies making the Corporation a milch cow, and coming to it for doles. The Report was eventually adopted.

The Corporation Shocked.

Corporations, having neither souls to be damned nor bodies to be kicked, it also follows that it is a difficult matter to shock or scandalise them, but Dr. Javle very nearly did it yesterday. It was on one of those minor amendments which are seldom worth reporting, and Dr. Javle had been speaking for some time to a somewhat inattentive house when he suddenly galvanised his colleagues into full wakefulness. Dr. Javle's object was to obtain money for the improvement of a road at Mahim, and after discoursing at length on the bad state of this road in the rains he made the startling observation: "People going to the station in the rains have to take off their boots, and socks and pants." Uproarious excitement! The members looked at one another in speechless amazement for a second or two, and then Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy managed to gasp "Pants?" "Yes," said Dr. Javle and went on to explain or qualify his statement, but the explanation was drowned in the gust of laughter which shook the Council Hall.

The Health of Bombay.

As is only to be expected, with the advance of the season, the death-rate of the city is gradually going up. Of course, we are only at the beginning, but it would be in the natural course of events that, after the spell of an exceptionally satisfactory bill of health during the cold season now approaching its end, Bombay should be prepared to see its mortality figures mount up day by day. There are no definite signs as yet of the turn plague will take this year, though the proportion of infected rats among the total daily caught by the municipal rat-catchers is apparently on the increase. The returns of the next few weeks will no doubt be more conclusive than those available now. The total number of deaths registered in the city last week was 432 or 20 more than the total of the week previous, the death-rate standing at 22.93. Last year in the corresponding week the city fared far worse as the death-rate then was as high as 37.11 and the past quinquennial average too was equally high, viz., 37.44. We are, thus, very fortunate this year. Plague registered four attacks and three deaths last week, being each two less than in the previous year. The number of plague deaths recorded in the corresponding week of 1914 was eight times higher, while on an average 44 deaths occurred in the corresponding week of the past quinquennium. Small-pox registered 7 attacks and 3 deaths last week, as against 24 attacks and 2 deaths in the previous week. Cholera was completely absent as in the week before. As regards other ailments the toll from bowel complaints and diseases of the nervous system was higher than previously. The total number of births registered during the week was 340.

The Port of Archangel.

Hitherto the port of Archangel, Russia's chief commercial port in the north, has been ice-bound from October to June, but as a result of the war the Russian authorities have made special efforts to keep it open and had succeeded in doing so up till the middle of January, the date of the last advices from Archangel. It appears that last year the Russian Government purchased three ice breakers from Canada, the last one arriving about the middle of December, and

these vessels have been able to maintain a clear fairway for traffic, in spite of the frost, which in early January was as much as 15.16 degrees centigrade, and hopes were entertained that the fairway might be kept open throughout January. In the last week of the old year about a score of vessels passed Timmarnen eastward bound, all fully loaded, mostly with material for the Government. The last vessels coming from the White Sea were principally loaded with butter, eggs, etc. The vessels cannot get right up to Archangel, but have to discharge at the edge of the ice, the draught of the ice-breakers being too great to allow of their working right up to the town. All this means a new departure in the shipping annals of Archangel, as the port without these efforts would have closed, of course, in October.

Absinthe in France.

Following upon the measures which the French Government took in August last, it has wisely stopped the sale of Absinthe altogether. The Absinthe evil has spread alarmingly in France. Some years ago the Government in Switzerland stopped the manufacture of it, and a plebiscite confirmed the Government decree, although a great deal of revenue was lost by this step. In critical times like these, when the existence of a whole nation is in question, such dangerous elements, which go to create excitement, must be prohibited. This war will be known as a teetotal war. Russia has prohibited alcohol, and so has Germany, to the soldiers and the percentage of British soldiers who have sworn off alcohol during the war is very great. Absinthe consists of wormwood alcohol and certain spices such as aniseed, etc. It was first introduced in France by the French armies in Algeria who used to imbibe Absinthe, first as a medicine, and then as a drink, in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Carmichael arrive at Delhi on the 22nd and remain as the guests of the Viceroy till the 27th inst.

His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay is due to arrive to-morrow in Bombay from Ahmednagar.

Sir George Ross-Kempel arrives at Delhi on the 24th and remains as guest of the Viceroy till the 27th inst.

Sir Henry Burt, President of the Railway Board, visited Yawngwe in the Shw States, on Monday.

Mr. A. G. Morilvaine has been appointed Assistant to the Embarkation Medical Officer, Bombay.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. H. C. Venis, on ret from leave, to do duty as Health Officer of the Port of Karachi, pending further orders.

Mr. F. D. Bana, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Oxon.) D.T.M. H. (Cantab.), has been appointed to a Lecturer on Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat at the Grant Medical College, ex-officio Surgeon for those diseases in J. J. Hospital, vice Mr. S. H. Mody, C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).

A press communiqué states that a been received from the Persian Gul Captain W. H. I. Shakespeare, has killed in the course of some tribal fighting. It will be remembered that Captain Shakespeare lately performed a most meritorious journey across Arabia and was decorated with the last Honours List with a C. I. I knowledge of and popularity with the tribes in the vicinity of Koweit was lately Political Agent was removed.

The Hon. Mr. Golchale was to leave Poona on Wednesday for Bombay to to Delhi, but owing to an acute attack of cardiac asthma by which he was confined to bed for the last five days, he had to postpone his departure for a few days under strong medical advice. The Hon. Mr. Golchale is expected to be in a fit condition to travel the next eight or ten days.

A DESCRIPTION OF A FIG

"Allah be praised for all merd am able to do my duty. We have fought charges. First, the Germans, us. They are as three or six to one, they came on, shouting, 'Hoo hoo!' argued them with a great noise, all sayia loud voice, 'Yea Ali Madrit, and ma ruans sink to the ground from out are so many? Myself I killed seven." "With the Germans, say others, is the son of their King, which fly they are so brave. I fire one hundred of cartridges. It is very terrible, the time the Germans fall before our guns, but still they come on. One day is another day. Always they come on in columns. I wonder where they all come." "I am glad to have fought by side with the Angerez logue, and though my work is not yet done, I have feeling that when my time comes I shall surely be carried by the parakeet to the throne of the faithful. Meant, sahib, if I have talked much of myself let it be understood it is your h. Alikum Salamu."

Babu Girish Chandra Sen, first Munshi of Habiganj has been served with a notice by onam Chandra Shalji to the effect that as he (complainant) had entered the assif's room in connection with a certain case called him needlessly and oed a peon to box complainant's ears, a that this has lowered the complainant's estimation of the public in consequence (which he claims damages of Rs. 750 to beid within 80 days.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN PIRACY.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK

A ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

ADVANCE AT MANY POINTS
IN THE WEST.

The day appointed by Germany for the blockade of Britain found British shippers unperturbed. The cross channel services remain unaltered. Broadcast enquiries have revealed the invincible spirit of British seamen and no shrinking at the German threat. Their only regret is that they are unable to retaliate.

In his final reply to the American Note Sir Edward Grey says that Germany's blockade threat makes it necessary for the British Government to consider measures to protect their interest. It is impossible, he adds, for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents and the other to remain bound thereby.

The German submarine U 16 has sunk the French steamer Ville de Lille between Cherbourg and Dunkirk, allowing the crew to take to boats. The sinking of the Dulwich is characterised as an act of pure piracy.

The Chief of the Staff of the German Navy in a remarkable admission to the American Naval Attache, said, since the shutting off of food supplies, Germany had arrived at a point when she had not sufficient food for the people, and it has become necessary for her to bring England to terms by force. Germany does not desire to harm American or other neutral ships and cargoes, but she is in a position where her life depends upon her putting into effect the only means she has of saving herself.

A Copenhagen message says that two Zeppelins passed westward off the Danish island Fanoe on Wednesday morning, proceeding in a northerly direction. The first returned at one and the second at five o'clock. The latter descended on the beach at Fanoe on fire. A Dutch report also speaks about the flight of an airship, probably a Parseval, east of Amsterdam, in a damaged condition with the car missing.

The Allies have advanced at various points in the west.

GALLANT SECOND LEICESTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 17. An order of the day says that His Majesty expresses appreciation of the services of the Second Leicesters. Field-Marshal French recently addressed them and paid a tribute to their gallantry.

SIR JAMES WILCOCKS.

LONDON, Feb. 17. Among the names mentioned in the despatches is that of Lieut-General Sir James Willocks.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN OF PIRACY.
INVINCIBLE SPIRIT OF BRITISH MERCHANT SEAMEN.

WAR'S NEW PHASE.

BRITISH SHIPPERS
UNPERTURBED.CHANNEL SERVICES REMAIN
UNALTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The day appointed by Germany for the blockade of Great Britain finds British shippers unperturbed.

The cross-channel services remain unaltered. Though Germany has anticipated the day by piratical acts, public opinion in America is anxiously awaiting the German reply not merely from the standpoint of damage to American trade but from the apprehension lest American neutrality be neutralised since Germany is apparently desperate.

NO SHRINKING AT GERMAN
THREAT.

INVINCIBLE SPIRIT OF BRITISH SEAMEN

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Liverpool Mercantile Marine Association in a letter to Mr. Churchill and Mr. Runciman declares that broadcast inquiries among shipmasters and officers reveal the invincible spirit of British seamen and no shrinking at the German threat.

Their only regret is that they are unable to retaliate. The letter suggests that mercantile shipmasters should be granted unpaid temporary commissions in the Naval Reserve and the payment of a war bonus to shipmasters and officers by shipowners.

Inquiry from the principal lines has elicited replies that the sailings will be carried out as usual and that nothing is to be feared.

HOLLAND'S ATTITUDE.

NO INSTRUCTIONS TO SHIPPING.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 18.

The Government, after conferring with shipping companies, has decided not to issue any instructions to shipping regarding the German threat.

GERMANY'S FLIGHT.

REMARKABLE ADMISSION BY CHIEF
OF NAVAL STAFF.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

Admiral von Behncke, Chief of the Staff of the German Navy, in a remarkable admission to Captain Gherardi, the American Naval Attache, said since the shutting off of food supplies, Germany had arrived at a point when she had not sufficient food for the people, and it has become necessary for her to bring England to terms by force. Germany does not desire to harm American or other neutral ships and cargoes, but she is in a position where her life depends upon her putting into effect the only means she has of saving herself. She must and will use this means.

GERMAN NAVAL AUTHORITIES
UNEASY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—The Central News Copenhagen correspondent states that according to a private message from Berlin the German naval authorities are getting uneasy owing to the way in which the German press has worked up the popular expectations regarding the naval activity after February 18th. Experts warn the public that a revolution in naval warfare is not to be expected. The blockade is not declared from any date.

Some stevedores who were leading casks of sugar at Copenhagen reported that the casks were unusually heavy. The Custom officials examined the casks and found a large consignment of copper. The Captain and the charterer, a leading merchant, have been arrested.

GERMAN MILLS CLOSED DOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Private information received in Glasgow denies the German claims that raw material is abundant and that mills are working full time. On the contrary, the largest cotton and jute mills in Germany are completely closed down.

NEW SQUADRONS IN BATTLE-LINE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The "Daily Chronicle" deduces from Mr. Churchill's speech that two new squadrons of Royal Sovereigns and Queen Elizabeths, armed with fifteen-inch guns are now in the battle line.

GERMAN PIRACY.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

CREW ALLOWED TO TAKE TO
BOATS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.

It is officially announced that the German submarine U16 has sunk the French steamer Ville de Lille between Cherbourg and Dunkirk, allowing the crew to take to boats.

SUNK BY MEANS OF BOMBS.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

A communique says:—The Ville de Lille sighted the submarine in the neighbourhood of the Barfleur lighthouse and endeavoured to escape but was too slow. She was sunk by means of bombs. The submarine then chased a Norwegian vessel, but the appearance of a torpedo flotilla from Cherbourg compelled her to dive.

SINKING OF THE DULWICH.

ACT OF PURE PIRACY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.

The sinking of the Dulwich was an act of pure piracy. The crew say that they were sailing in clear weather in the evening in a rough sea when suddenly a terrific explosion occurred to starboard and the ship began to sink.

The Captain ordered the boats to be manned and the crew escaped, abandoning all their belongings. The ship sank in half an hour.

The conning-tower of a submarine emerged several times, apparently watching for boats.

A French destroyer rescued two of the ship's boats and another is believed to have reached Fecamp.

SUBMARINE DANGER OVER-
RATED.

REINSTITUTION OF COURTS MARTIAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The following special cable, dated London 16th February appears in the "Statesman":—

"In the course of his great speech on the Navy Estimates Mr. Churchill said that when the Germans had the opportunity to fight they lacked the inclination and when they had the inclination they lacked the opportunity."

Lord Charles Beresford speaking in the debate agreed with almost everything Mr. Churchill had said. He advised that the Allies should send a joint Note informing the neutrals of their intention to stop all supplies from reaching Germany. This could not offend either America or other Neutral countries.

Lord Charles Beresford added that the submarine danger was overrated provided proper precautions were taken. If such precautions were not taken the submarine was a most fatal weapon. The catastrophes which had occurred to some of our cruisers at an earlier period of the war were due to the absence of a proper destroyer's screen.

TURKEY EXPRESSES REGRET.

INCIDENT WITH GREEK CLOSED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Reuter learns that the Director-General of Police in Constantinople has formally expressed regret for insult to a Greek naval attaché and promised to issue a communiqué to that effect. The incident is thus regarded as closed.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

NON-MOSLEMS ALLOWED TO PURCHASE
EXEMPTION.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A telegram from Amsterdam says the Ottoman Chamber has accepted an urgency bill allowing all non-Moslems, both trained and untrained, and some classes of untrained Moslems, to purchase exemption from military service.

REPLY TO AMERICAN
NOTE.

SIR E. GREY'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

BRITAIN MUST PROTECT HER
INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Sir Edward Grey's final reply to the American Note of December 24th is published. It elaborates the arguments advanced in the preliminary reply and emphasises that the distinction between foodstuffs destined for the civilian population and those for armed forces disappears when the distinction between the civil population and the armed forces disappears.

As in Germany however, much imported for civil use is, by military will, consumed if military exigencies require, especially now that the German Government has assumed control of all foodstuffs.

The reply concludes, that while Britain will endeavour to avoid injury to neutrals, Germany's intention to sink merchantmen cargoes without verifying the vessels' nationality or character, or providing for the safety of crews, makes it necessary for the British Government to consider measures to protect their interest.

It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents and the other, to remain bound thereby.

ENEMY SUBJECTS ON NEUTRAL SHIPS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

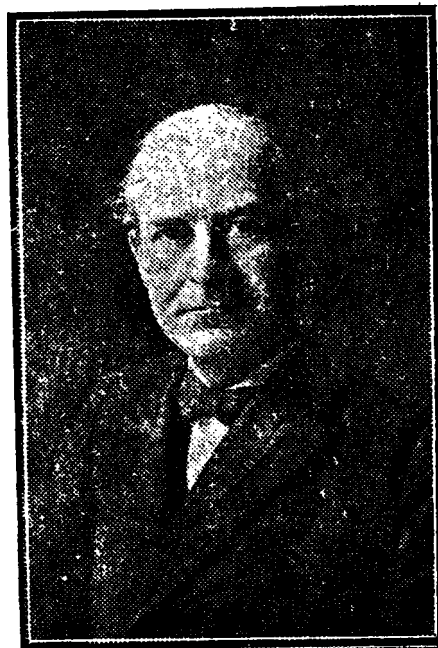
Great Britain has notified the United States that enemy subjects, whether crews or passengers, on vessels entering her principal Colonial ports, are liable in future to removal and detention.

THE WILHELMINA

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S
SUGGESTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

The State Department yesterday, sent to the American Ambassador in London the suggestion of the Hon. W. JENNINGS BRYAN.



America's Foreign Minister.

evidence submitted by the owners of the Wilhelmmina's cargo for the purpose of proving that the cargo was not subject to seizure.

The State Department suggests that unless Great Britain has sufficient grounds, for acting otherwise, the ship should be allowed to proceed immediately with the cargo to the destination. It is stated that the owners have satisfied the State Department that the cargo is not intended for the German Army or Government.

FIGHTING ON THE VISTULA.

ENEMY'S ATTACKS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.

A communique says:—"Fighting on the right bank of the Vistula continues in practically the same regions. It is very desperate in some sectors. There is no change on the left bank of the Vistula."

We repulsed an attack on the front Khava-Vykorotsh in Galicia inflicting heavy loss and captured 1,410 prisoners.

We also repulsed an attack further east. The Germans delivered a series of sustained impetuous attacks between Kozimok-Wyschok-Passall which we repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. Almost the whole of one battalion of the enemy was bayoneted, the survivors being captured. There is no change in Bukovina.

ZEPPELIN ON FIRE.

LANDS ON DANISH ISLAND.

CREW CAPTURED AND, INTERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.

Two Zeppelins passed westward of France (obviously Fanoe) yesterday morning, proceeding in a northerly direction. The first returned at one o'clock and the second at five o'clock. The latter descended on the beach at Fanoe on fire.

The crew of fourteen were captured and will be interned.

Fanoe is an island of Denmark, near the south-west coast of Jutland, opposite the town of Ryphen. It is low and sandy and has considerable shipping.

ONE OF THE NEWEST AND BIGGEST.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The destroyed Zeppelin is one of the newest and biggest.

She left Hamburg at four in the morning and developed motor trouble in the North Sea.

A DAMAGED AIRSHIP

ADRIFT WITHOUT CAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.

An airship three hundred feet long, probably a Parseval, flew east of Amsterdam at a height of six hundred feet. The crew were endeavouring to keep the airship horizontal, but only succeeded for a few minutes, the ship returning to the vertical position and travelling towards the Zuyder Zee.

A rope hanging from the car became entangled in telegraph wire and broke loose. The airship had apparently suffered from shellfire.

She was later reported above the Zuyder Zee with the car missing.

A FRIENDLY AIRSHIP.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.

The Dutch steamer Helena, has arrived at Rotterdam and reports that she was



THE KAISER AND COUNT ZEPPELIN

followed for some distance by a Zeppelin which disappeared after waving a flag.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR CHEYNE

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The death is announced of Professor Cheyne, the Biblical Scholar.

The Rev. Thomas Kelly Cheyne, whose death is announced by Reuter, was Oriel Professor of Interpretation of Scripture at Oxford from 1885 to 1908, and Canon of Rochester over a like period. Professor Cheyne was born in 1841 and was the youngest son of the late Rev. Chas. Cheyne, 2nd Master of Christ's Hospital. He was a prolific writer on biblical subjects and contributed several articles to the last two editions of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

MUTINY VETERANS' DEATHS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The deaths are announced of Major General James Reid and Colonel MacIver Campbell, Indian Mutiny veterans.

MORE IRON CROSSES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

A telegram from Amsterdam says the landing party from the Emden have been awarded Iron Crosses.

PROGRESS MAINTAINED

HOT BAYONET ENCOUNTERS.

AEROPLANE ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Feb. 18.

Last night's communique said:—Between the sea and the Oise our artillery dispersed numerous bodies of troops and destroyed convoys and caissons.

We carried two lines of trenches north of Arras repulsed violent counter-attacks, took prisoners and inflicted heavy loss. Many German officers were killed.

The progress made on the 16th in the sector of Rheims near Loivre was maintained and consolidated.

In Champagne we continued, our gains north-west of Perthes and captured the enemy positions on a front of eight-hundred yards.

All German counter-attacks north of Mesnil-les-Hurlus have been repulsed. In Argonne we advanced in the Bois de la Gurie and maintained our position notwithstanding two violent counter-attacks and very hot bayonet encounters which cost the enemy dear. A strong German attack on Four de Paris was repulsed.

Between Argonne and the Meuse we advanced at various points. In Alsace we seized the heights dominating Sudelle farm. Our aeroplanes bombed Freiburg in Breisgau.

LATER.

A communique says:—The day has been favourable. We took a certain number of trenches and repulsed ten counter-attacks, one of which, west of Boureuilles, was very violent.

ATTACKING AIRCRAFTS' SAFE
RETURN.BLOCKHOUSE DESTROYED AND
TRENCHES CAPTURED.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

This afternoon's communique says: In spite of an intense cannonade the French and British aircraft attacking Ghistelles and Ostend returned unharmed.

The Belgian artillery was successful against German concentrations and shelters.

We repulsed German counter-attacks at night time in Champagne.

We destroyed a blockhouse at Fontaine-aux-Charmes and also three hundred metres of trenches.

Three German battalions attacked most violently between Four de Paris and Hill 263, westward of Boureuilles. We completely repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy loss and capturing prisoners.

We carried Bois-de-Mahancourt and a hundred metres of trenches.

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

CONTINUOUS FLOW OF NEWS REQUIRED

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Replying to Lord Curzon in the House of Lords, concerning special communications to India, Lord Crewe quite agreed that a continuous flow of news from the front was required in India in order to make clear what the actual services of the Indian troops were.

These services were stated with an appreciation which was fully deserved, and without any of the exaggeration at which Lord Curzon had hinted.

BREACH OF HAGUE
CONVENTION.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

At question time in the Commons, Mr. Neil Primrose announced that Great Britain had made strong representations to the United States regarding the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, drawing attention to the provisions of the Hague Convention.

THE WELSH GUARDS.

SECOND BATTALION LIKELY TO
FORMED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Hitherto 503 men from the Grenadier Guards have enlisted in the Welsh Guards. The applications are so numerous that a second battalion will probably be formed.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE
FIELD.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The London Gazette issued to-night contains twenty-seven pages devoted to Field-Marshal French's recommendations for gallant and distinguished service in the field.

The list includes all ranks and all arms and also the naval transport men, naval airmen, Indian Army representatives and members of Queen Alexandra's nurses. There are altogether about three-thousand names.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DEBATE ON IMPROVEMENT TRUST POSTPONED.

BUDGET DEBATE CONCLUDED.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

Consideration was resumed of Dr. Master's proposition, condemning the present policy of the Improvement Trust and urging upon the Trust the necessity of improving slum areas.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimulla continued his speech. He said he trusted that the members had had sufficient time to consider whether in the interests of the public it was not desirable to postpone the consideration of this matter. Dr. Master's proposition no doubt dealt with a comprehensive scheme on the policy of the Trust but the practical aspect lay in this, namely, whether the surplus resources of the Trust, which Mr. Orr estimated at Rs. 95 lakhs, were to be utilised for further widening of streets and particularly for widening the Parel Road, or whether they were to be devoted even at this late stage to the improvement of slums. That was identically the question coming before them at the March meeting from their Committee. It, therefore, would not conduce to the time or interests of the city that the same question should be discussed twice over. He wished to ascertain the views of the members on this matter and he would, therefore, formally move that the consideration of this matter be postponed until the Report of the Committee considering the proposals of the Trust for widening the Parel Road came before the Corporation. His object in moving this amendment was to ensure that there would be no two debates on one question.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

J. A. Wadia said that the two matters stated by Sir Ibrahim were perfectly distinct. Dr. Master's proposition embraced all that the Trust had already done, while the other matter was quite a specific subject. There was no doubt great excitement in the city about the affairs of the Trust, but there were also two sets of views held on the subject. The question was very important, and if they devoted two or three afternoons to it, the time would not be wasted. He wished to hear their three representatives on the Trust and if they disposed of this matter first, it would enable them to understand the other matter much better.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said that the best reply to Mr. Wadia's contention was that in the specific question that would come before them in March all the principles of the Trust were involved, and he was quite convinced that if they went on with this matter they would be deliberately wasting public time.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried by 25 votes against 12.

THE MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

The next item on the agenda was the following proposition standing in the name of Mr. D. E. Wacha:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner will be so good as to furnish to the Corporation as early as he conveniently can a comprehensive report on the results of the operations for stamping out malaria in the City from the date of commencement up to 31st December 1914, specifically stating (a) the total expenditure incurred thereon, and (b) the extent to which public health has undergone improvement in respect of this particular disease; and that the Corporation are of opinion that it is eminently desirable and expedient, for the peace and quiet of considerable classes of law-abiding citizens who are greatly distressed and distressed by the ill-advised and unsympathetic method and manner in which malarial operations are unfortunately carried out, that the Municipal Commissioner should suspend till the introduction of Tansa water by duplicate main in the City, taking any further action in the matter of private wells and stay all legal proceedings already taken or about to be taken."

Mr. Wacha asked for and obtained permission to withdraw the second part of his proposition. With regard to the first part, he said, that it was a very simple matter. So much had been said on the subject of the malaria policy, its progress and its work, and so many loose statements were now and again made in that regard, that it was in the interests of the house to ask for a clear Report as to what had been done and what amount had been spent during the last six or seven years. After the receipt of that Report, the Corporation would be in a very good position to shape their course for the future, and it would also help to dispel the grave misapprehension existing in the minds of a section of the public. It was with this good object that he moved this proposition.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia seconded the proposition. The Commissioner said he would be very much delighted to submit a comprehensive report. As a matter of fact the malaria officer had already made his Report for the past year, but he would try and make it very comprehensive.

The proposition was carried.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR BOMBAY.

The Corporation was then given a Report of the Committee regarding measures for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in Bombay City. The Report has already been published. The Committee, therein, recommended that the Corporation should co-operate with Government in the establishment of the institute, and should contribute to its maintenance 25 per cent of the

charges subject to a minimum contribution of Rs. 9,650 per annum.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji moved the adoption of the Report. He said that after a careful consideration the committee had come to this conclusion in view of the misery and great trouble hydrophobic patients had to undergo. The Committee's recommendation was therefore a very wise one.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the proposition.

Dr. D. E. Wacha said the members would notice that he had made a minute of dissent on this Report. Not that he under-rated the value of a Pasteur Institute wherever it was put up, but the sole point of his minute was to warn the Corporation against the evil practice, which was now growing, of making this municipality a milch cow by several public bodies who now and again came to ask for doles. The Corporation had been very generous all this time in such matters, and it had given doles, but the nuisance was now increasing. The Institute would be for the benefit of the whole Presidency, and so far as the welfare of the presidency was concerned the duty lay with the Government of Bombay, who were getting larger grants every year for sanitation from the Imperial Government, and would therefore be in a position to pay the maintenance charges. If the Institute was for the benefit of the city only it would be a different matter. It was scandalous for the Government to beg for a sum of about Rs. 10,000. He would vote against this proposal. The Corporation, he was sure, would find his warning prove true in the near future.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

BUDGET DEBATE ENDED.

The Corporation then passed the expenditure item regarding set-backs, the amendment of Sir Pherozshah Mehta dropping in his absence.

This concluded the consideration of the budget, and the Secretary, Mr. Masani, informed the meeting that the revenue expenditure for the year 1915-1916, as finally passed, amounted to Rs. 1,28,89,948 and the total revenue for the year, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 1,61,07,666. The closing balance would therefore be Rs. 32,17,718, which was less than the opening balance by Rs. 6,52,548.

The Loan Works' Budget was then passed and the business before the meeting was concluded.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

J. A. Wadia said that the two matters stated by Sir Ibrahim were perfectly distinct. Dr. Master's proposition embraced all that the Trust had already done, while the other matter was quite a specific subject. There was no doubt great excitement in the city about the affairs of the Trust, but there were also two sets of views held on the subject. The question was very important, and if they devoted two or three afternoons to it, the time would not be wasted. He wished to hear their three representatives on the Trust and if they disposed of this matter first, it would enable them to understand the other matter much better.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said that the best reply to Mr. Wadia's contention was that in the specific question that would come before them in March all the principles of the Trust were involved, and he was quite convinced that if they went on with this matter they would be deliberately wasting public time.

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THE CARPATHIAN

PASSES.

THE ROAD TO HUNGARY.

BARRIERS RUSSIA HAS TO SURMOUNT.

It seems safe to say (writes a Correspondent in "The Times") that the long, rugged semi-circle of the Carpathians, in extent are second only to the Alps amongst European mountain systems, they are far less known in this country than either the Apennines or the Pyrenees. Not very many people are aware of the delights of the High Tatra, Tatra Lomnitz and other places in the Central Carpathians have for many years been fashionable summer resorts of the Hungarian and Austrian nobility, and there, too, might be seen many Russians, some Germans, and a sprinkling of diplomats of all countries who were up on short leave from Bukarest, Belgrade, Sofia, and Constantinople. Pleasant country villas and comfortable hotels amongst the pine-woods, a gay society, mineral springs and baths, and the complete absence of the ordinary English and American tourist contributed to what was probably the most agreeable *viilegiature* in Eastern Europe, though singularly little heard of in the West.

Of late years also winter sports were organized, and the Tatra had a second season. Carpathian scenery is distinctly inferior to Alpine, but here in the central peaks only glaciers are wanting.

THE SEMI-CIRCLE OF MOUNTAINS.

Whoever attacks Hungary from the east must first pass the mighty mountain wall. After that she lies for the most part a flat and fertile plain at her conqueror's feet. But the obstacle is a gigantic one. At the western extremity the great semi-circle beings on the Danubian plain near Pressburg, and the Western Carpathians swing up towards the north-east. Then come the Tatra, the Central Carpathians, which will be found due south of Cracow. Following the semi-circle round, we come to the long stretch of the Eastern Carpathians, which divide Galicia and the Bukovina from Hungary. Next is the Transylvanian highland, a quadrilateral lying within the arm of the semi-circle and reaching right to the Danube. Where the Eastern Carpathians end, the Transylvanian Mountains divide at the Strol Pass, between the waters of the Viseu and the Golden Bistritz, and send ramifications west and south. The Strol Pass is otherwise known as the Kirli Baba Pass, which, as announced yesterday, has been stormed by the Russians. The whole of Transylvania is a highland—not a plateau, for there is nothing level, but the river bottoms—which on its western, or Hungarian side, slopes gently to the interior and has easy passes, but on its eastern and southern frontiers has huge mountain walls, which give it the appearance of a tremendous natural fortress, and render very difficult an approach from Rumania. The south-eastern and southern walls of the quadrilateral are called the Transylvanian Alps. Here is the highest part of the system, and it closely resembles the Tatra in its bold peaks and beautiful scenery. Lastly come the Sretnye mountains, which extend to the Danube, and, together with the Miroch Mountains, on the right, or Balkan bank, from the famous gorge of the Iron Gates, near Orsova.

THE LINE OF PASSES.

Let us now turn back to the beginning of the semi-circle and examine the passes. The Western and Central Carpathians are much more accessible from the north and east than are the Eastern Carpathians and the Transylvanian Alps. The principal passes in the Western Carpathians are the Lissa, the Jabunka, and the Jordanow. The Jabunka pass is the chief route between Silesia and Hungary, and the railway from Breslau to Budapest runs over it. In the Central Carpathians there is a road from Neumark through the High Tatra to Kosmar, which will be available if the Russians come on again through Neu Sandec, and there is the Tiltz pass, which leads from Tarnow to Bartfeld. This and the Dukla pass, the first of the Eastern Carpathian passes, have been the scene of recent fighting. Next comes Mezo Laborcz where runs the railway between Premysl and Tokai (where the wine comes from). This is still in Hungarian hands, but the next in order, the Uzso, which leads from Sambor to Ungvar and the valley of the Tug, has already let the Russians through, as has the Verecke pass, through which runs the railway from Lemberg to Munkacs. The Delatyn on the railway from Kalomea to Debreczen is likewise in Russian hands, and has been the means of the two incursions upon Marmaros Sziget. The Strol pass in Bukovina is also at the present moment of the first importance.

As has been already indicated, Transylvania presents its steepest aspect to Rumania. The most northerly passes are the Rodna and Borgo, at the south-western corner of the Bukovina. Then come the Torgres and the Bekas, close together. In the southern wall the Predel pass is south of Brasso (or Kronstadt), on the railway line from Bukarest. Next on the south is the famous Rotenturm, or Red Tower pass, through the narrow gorge of the Aluta, where runs the railway from Bukarest to Nagr-Szeben (or Hermannstadt). Lastly, there are the Vulkan, Teregovia, and Iron Gate passes. The latter is by the Danube, and lets through the railway from Craiova, in Rumania, to Temesvar.

RUSSIAN, SAXONS, AND HUNGARIANS.

Although the one and a half million Ru-

manians constitute by far the most important element in Transylvania's population of 2½ millions, the three privileged "nations" were formerly the Magyars, the Szeklers, who are akin to the Magyars, and the "Saxons." But of late years the Saxons also have had a bad time. There is a quarter of a million of these so-called Saxons, who descend from German immigrants brought in in the 12th century by King Geza II, from Flanders and the valley of the Moselle to cultivate and re-people his devastated lands. They were originally known as Teutones and Flandrenses, but for 600 years have been styled Saxons, and for nearly 400 years they have been Lutheran Protestants. In 1849 Transylvania was taken from Hungary and made an Austrian crownland, and in 1860 it became for a short time an autonomous province with its own Diet. In 1868 the Diet met and promptly decreed complete separation from Hungary, united with Austria, and recognition of the Rumanians as the fourth "nation." The Magyars, however, refused to recognize this Diet, and success in procuring another, which met at Kolozsvar in 1865 and decreed in favour of union with Hungary. Austria wanted this at the compromise of 1867, and a year later Transylvania lost every vestige of its autonomy. Since then it has been completely embodied in Hungary, and its Magyarization has steadily gone forward in spite of all protests both from Saxons and Rumanians. Hungarian is the official language, and a Hungarian university was created at Kolozsvar in 1872. These things are likely to be changed in the near future.

ARMY POSTINGS.

APPOINTMENT OF INTERPRETERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 18.

The following India Army postings are notified:— Captain M. G. Rowlandson to be official interpreter in Russian vice Captain E. R. Browning vacated.

Captain M. J. Dawson to be official interpreter in German vice Captain A. Delme Radcliffe vacated.

Major V. G. Meuzies to be official interpreter in Persian vice Lt. R. S. Bullock vacated.

Captain J. I. Eadie to be official interpreter in Arabic vice Captain H. C. Pulley vacated.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEER AN APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

Brigadier General W. G. Hamilton, D. S. O., Commanding the Bangalore and Southern Brigades has in a special memorandum thanked the officers, N. C. Officers and men of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers for their services when employed for actual military duties from 14th November last to 17th January. It marks his appreciation of the enhanced military efficiency attained by them as a consequence of their employment.

THE RANGPORE OUTRAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGPORE, Feb. 18.

Six more Bengalis, one of them a local pleader, have been arrested in connection with the attempt made by two youths on Tuesday night to murder Rai Sahab Nanda Kumar Bose, Additional Superintendent of Police. It seems that the Rai Sahab's servant who went to help the orderly at the time of the attack was also wounded. The condition of the orderly is serious.

TARIFF VALUATION FOR EGYPTIAN SUGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 18.

Regarding the new trade which has started in the importation into India of sugar from Egypt, a notification will issue in the Gazette of India on Saturday fixing the rate from that date a tariff valuation of Rs. 9-8 per cwt for sugar crystals and soft from Egypt.

ALBANIAN INVADE SERBIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:— The Albanians have invaded Serbia in Prizrend District, the Serbians retiring before them apparently without serious fighting since the casualties were only 100.

Two torpedo boats, and one destroyer bombarded Antivari on Monday.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

CONGRESS COMPROMISE AERIAL

PROF. BIJAPURKAR AND MR. TILAK.

OUTRAGEOUS ALLEGATION.

(From our correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 18.

A local daily paper publishes an important communication on the subject of the Congress compromise from Prof. Bijapurkar, a prominent Nationalist, who was present during all the interviews Mr. Subba Row had with Mr. Tilak. Prof. Bijapurkar challenges as totally untrue certain statements in Mr. Tilak's paper the "Kesari." The allegation, says the writer, that it was simply by an accident that Mr. Tilak went to see the statement of his views prepared by Mr. Subba Row on the basis of the conversations Mr. Subba Row had with Mr. Tilak, is not true. Mr. Tilak with Mr. Kelkar went to see Mr. Subba Row by appointment made the previous day. Both these gentlemen suggested additions and alternations, each and every one of which Mr. Subba Row incorporated in the statement. The implication in the "Kesari," therefore, that Mr. Subba Row did not include all the corrections proposed by Mr. Tilak in the statement, is nothing but mischievous.

The "Kesari" has made the following reckless charge against its opponents:— The only thought always present to them is somehow to do away with Mr. Tilak and the easiest way to attain this end was to declare that Mr. Tilak was opposed to the Government.

Prof. Bijapurkar protests most vehemently and with all the strength at his command against this outrageous allegation which is not only grossly false and mischievous but is calculated to incite the mass of people against Mr. Gokhale. Prof. Bijapurkar points out that allegations such as these do good to nobody. It is he says, easy to set a house on fire but it is difficult to extinguish it.

Prof. Bijapurkar closes his letter by an earnest appeal to both parties to unite for the common good of India.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

FULL NAVAL PRESSURE TO BE APPLIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 16th February:—

Mr. Churchill made an important speech on the Navy's work. He said there were times, when for instance, a great Australian convoy of sixty ships was crossing the Indian Ocean, a great Canadian convoy of forty ships with a protecting squadron was crossing the Atlantic, or when a regular flow of large Indian convoys of forty or fifty ships sailing in company, was at its height both ways, when there were half a dozen minor expeditions being carried out by the Navy, landed at different points, and supplied after landing, when there was a powerful German cruiser squadron at large in the Pacific or the Atlantic which had to be watched for in superior force in six or seven different parts of the world at hours and when all the time within a few hours steam of our shores, there was concentrated a hostile fleet little inferior to our own, there was hardly a regular soldier left at home.

In times like these our Naval resources were drawn upon to the utmost limits, but the victory off the Falkland Islands swept away all these difficulties, set free a large force of cruisers and battleships and enabled a much stricter control to be exercised in the Home waters.

The battle cruiser action at Dogger Bank also showed the superiority of the British gun which will be increased, now that the five Queen Elizabeths and five Royal Sovereigns are coming into the line armed with fifteen-inch guns.

He also referred to the extraordinary steaming of a squadron which did not live in the harbour, but during the six months of the war had been constantly at sea, yet, when suddenly the greatest trial, the demand of the ship's engines all excel all previous peace time records.

Regarding the submarine menace to merchantmen, Mr. Churchill said, losses doubtless would be incurred but he believed no vital injury could be done and we would make our own reply.

There were reasons for relieving the economic pressure which the Navy experts are beginning to feel, we will redouble the efforts and make it still more felt.

A further declaration on the part of the Allied Governments, he said, will be made promptly which will have the effect for the first time of applying the full force of naval pressure to the enemy.

News from East Prussia is meagre but the Russians apparently continue to retreat to the defensive lines on the river Niemen about fifty miles to the east of the Prussian frontier and running from the fortress of Kovno to the fortress of Grodno whence the line extended along a further line of fortresses to Warsaw. Meanwhile the Russians maintain the position in the Carpathians against all attacks.

The German attempt to relieve the pressure in Alsace failed. Nothing else notable is reported from the west.

RECONNAISSANCE.

ITS PERILS AND DIFFICULTIES.

FACING RAIN, SNOW, SHELLS AND BULLETS.

The difficulties of aerial reconnaissance and the effect which the introduction of aviation has had on modern warfare are emphasised in a recent dispatch from the "Eye-Witness" present with the British Headquarters.

It is a truism to say, he writes, that the introduction of aviation has had a profound effect upon the whole character of military operations. And in no way has it modified war more than by greatly eliminating the element of surprise, for so long as the weather permits of the employment of aerial reconnaissance it is impossible for any great concentration or movement of troops to be carried out by day within a certain radius without being discovered. Especially in the form of warfare in which both sides are at present engaged is the former function of cavalry as regards reconnaissance usurped by the Flying Corps.

There are, generally speaking, two forms of reconnaissance, whether executed by aviators or cavalry—tactical and strategical. It is difficult to draw a hard-and-fast line between them, or to define exactly where one begins and the other ends; but the former may be said to be undertaken exclusively for the purpose of ascertaining the strength and disposition of the enemy in a strictly limited area along a battle front, by locating and examining his trenches, gun emplacements, headquarters, reserves, supply parks, and railheads. Its sphere ceases at a comparatively short distance from the front of the opposing forces. All that is going on in the area far behind the enemy's line comes within the sphere of strategical reconnaissance, which is undertaken with the object of obtaining information about the enemy in a particular part of the theatre of war, and so enabling a commander to form an idea as to his opponent's designs.

WHAT THE AIRMEN DO.

While tactical reconnaissance is chiefly of value to corps or divisional commanders, to enable them to know what is in their immediate front, and to make their local dispositions accordingly, the higher leading and direction of the large masses—in a word—the plan of campaign framed by a commander-in-chief and his general staff depend upon the results of strategical reconnaissance.

The intelligence upon which such plans will be based is that referring to the amount of transport and rolling stock on roads and railways, the strength of columns of troops, the size and situation of bivouacs, parks, and supply depots, second lines of defence, and any other facts which may afford a clue to the strength and disposition or movements of an enemy's masses and to his intentions.

To gather information of this nature by aerial reconnaissance, the observer either travels alone a previously selected line of country, or passes to and fro over a certain definite area, noting and recording everything of value that he sees. This latter method is the slower and is used only when very detailed information is required.

This is not work which can be carried out by everyone. The really first-rate observer must possess extensive military knowledge in order to know what objects to look for and where to look for them; he must have very good eyesight in order to pick them up; and he must have the knack of reading a map quickly both in order to mark correct positions and to find his way.

To reconnaissance is not only even in fine weather; but in driving rain or snow, in a temperature perhaps several degrees below zero or in a gale, when an aeroplane travelling with the wind, rocks and sways like a ship in a heavy sea and may attain a speed of 150 miles an hour, the difficulties are immense.

THE EYE ALOFT.

In these circumstances, and from the altitude at which it is necessary to fly in order to escape the projectiles of anti-aircraft guns, columns of transport or of men are easily missed. Indeed, at a first attempt an observer will see nothing which is of military value, for it is only after considerable practice that the eye becomes accustomed to scouring a great stretch of country from above and acquires the power of distinguishing objects upon it.

Psychology also comes in, and the temperament of an observer is of the greatest importance. He must be cool and capable of great concentration in order to keep his attention fixed upon his objective in spite of all distractions, such as, for instance, the hurst of shell close to him, or the noise of rifle bullets passing through the planes of his machine. He must withstand the temptation to make conjectures, or to think that he has seen something when he is not absolutely certain of the fact, since an error in observing or an inaccuracy in reporting may lead to false conclusions and cause infinite harm.

Rev. Canon F. M. Waller, late of the United Provinces, is likely to succeed to the vacant Assistant Bishopric of Madras and Tinnevely.

On the 13th instant three Traffic Police Constables on duty at the Junction of Corporation Street and Chowringhee Calcutta, created a scene by assaulting one another with the result that one of them was seriously injured and had to be removed to the Medical College Hospital in a semi-conscious state. The constables who are all up-country Hindus, quarrelled about their respective duties and finally came to blows.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

BOMBAY'S ONLY LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

The only scientific and literary institution of distinction and established reputation of which the first city in India can boast is the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. True it is that there are other societies of a sort, devoted to literature and arts which are occasionally heard of but they are almost of a negligible character. We should be bowed with shame when we are unable to point out to a stranger, imbued with the love of literature, in its most comprehensive sense, any but this solitary institution, the only one of which it can be averred with truth that it has grown with the growth and expansion of Bombay and prospered with her prosperity. When the capitals of the two sister presidencies can make a tolerably fair display of literary institutions, Bombay has none but this. It is a singular fact that Bombay which plumes itself on its progressive career all throughout these one hundred and fifty years, should be so miserably poor, almost a bankrupt, in her literary institutions. One reason of this poverty may be ascribed to her commercial spirit. Her citizens are undoubtedly absorbed year in and year out in the pursuit of riches, almost ignoring the fact that the treasures of arts and literature are infinitely of greater value than the millions in gold, silver and jewellery they have amassed. Gold and silver have their ultimate use; not in the enjoyment of their possession as hoards, as in their free and discriminate use, one of which is the founding of great libraries, museums and other temples where the richest thoughts of the world may be serenely enjoyed. The worship of the Golden Calf may be a form of pastime but what can surpass the contemplation of the inestimable and imperishable gifts of intellect endowed by Nature? But it is of no use further moralising on the intellectual poverty of Bombay. There is no doubt the Colossus of Mammon is at one

gate, but there is also a Lazarus of Arts, Science and Literature at the other. It much to be wished that this reproach proud Bombay, the first city of the Empire, will soon wipe off, and so exert herself as to point in years to come with pride to many literary and other institutions which her cultured and wealthy citizens may provide.

ORIGIN OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

Turning to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and its literary and other activities during the fifties and sixties of the past century, we may take a brief survey of its origin and growth. As the Rev. Mr. Scott rightly observed in his learned speech on the occasion of the centenary of this institution ten years ago, the rise and growth may be conveniently divided into three stages, each stage comprising the proceedings of a generation. Prior to its solid foundation by that distinguished scholar, statesman and philosopher, Sir James Mackintosh in 1805, there was a literary and medical society, chiefly consisting of lawyers and medical men who, in order to enliven the dull monotony of those arduous days at the close of the eighteenth century, seriously felt the want of an intellectual club where they might interchange the current thoughts of the West and add to their own mines of knowledge. When Sir James arrived in Bombay at the opening of the nineteenth century, to assume the Recordship of Bombay, which was then equivalent to the Chief Justiceship, he was disappointed to find the absence of any kind of society where the literary and other activities of himself and others may find free play and where intellectual amenities might be freely exchanged. So, after a brief survey of the situation and the recognition of the crying need of a really good literary institute, he took the initiative towards proving that need.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

It should be observed that Sir James arrived in Bombay with a European reputation. In England he and his college friend, Mr. Hall, were known as the Castor and Pollux of the Northern Isles, a genuine compliment to the Caedonia stern and wild, which is not only the mother of poets but the parent also of great metaphysicians and philosophers. At other times they were known as the Scotch Plato and Herodotus. At any rate that was the reputation in which they were held by their contemporaries a century ago and more. Sir James was accredited with a "Baconian Mind." And he came to Bombay as a valiant but honourable combatant, who had had his historical fight with the great Burke, orator and political philosopher of imperishable fame. He was also recognised as one of the most philosophic lawyers and one of the most eloquent thinkers that England had known. This was the distinguished personage who, soon after his arrival in 1803, laboured most wholeheartedly, strenuously and sagaciously, to found a literary society like that of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, founded by another renowned literary man and linguist, Sir William Jones, 20 years before. So a first meeting was called on 26th November 1804 whereat 17 persons were present including two globe-trotters. The name chosen was the "Literary Society of Bombay." It was agreed that a meeting of the Society should be held in the last Monday of every month. The object was to "investigate and bring together what could be discovered of the East so as to form a contribution to the thoughts and learning of the West." Thus, Sir James a century ago nobly worked, with the eye of the accomplished

scholar and the far-sightedness of the statesman, to bring the so-called "unchanging East" nearer to the West by means of that common bond of human heritage—man's intellect. And who can gainsay the fact of the immeasurable effect which literary societies of the dignity and reputation of the Royal Asiatic Society have wrought on the mind both of Europe and Asia; in how many directions is there a pleasurable rapprochement between them for the world's greater good and the closer union of humanity irrespective of race and creed. But to proceed.

The literary society founded by Sir James Mackintosh with 17 accomplished men, but whose number immediately rose to 30, had not only the intellectual cast. It had also its social aspect. In the absence of clubs the small society of men from Europe wanted to meet together socially where there might be as much the feast of reason as the flow of soul. Of course, the founder of the Society, was its first President.

SIR CHARLES FORBES.

And who could better look after the modest finances of that institution than that greater banker, and the first leading non-official of the European community in Bombay, Sir Charles Forbes, a name still to be conjured with for all that is useful and noble, for all that contributes to the wealth and prosperity of a rising city, for all that is best in a wealthy and cultivated European whose love for his Indian brothers in the Commercial life of Bombay was deep and abiding. Bombay, especially the Bombay of Indians of those days, has admirably expressed her gratitude for the many signal services that the merchant rendered by raising the magnificent statue in his honour on his retirement, an admirable work of art of the sculptor and an adornment of the Society of which he was the first Treasurer. Where are the Forbeses of to-day?

This then was the Literary Society of whom Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm were also presidents a little later. But it may be interesting to enquire who were the globe-trotters. The earliest journals tell us that they were Lord Valentia and his friend Mr. H. Sault. In February, 1805, the choice library of a gentleman retiring was offered for sale. So on the 25th of that month steps were taken to buy the books, which was to be the first effort for the nucleus of a library which was destined to grow ever more, a library which, after a century and more counts upon its shelves over a lakh of the best books. The best thoughts of the world's most intellectual men, books classic and books rare, books of reference and books of long forgotten history, besides many manuscripts. When entering the hallowed precincts of that library somewhere in 1858 for the first time, the writer recalls the peculiar scintilla of intellectual inspiration he felt. It was akin to what he felt twice again when visiting the great library in the British Museum in 1897, and also when visiting that sacred and venerable edifice in Westminster, the Abbey. A peculiar but pleasurable sensation came over him. To the youthful mind of the writer the Library looked like a great Temple of Learning in reality—Valhalla—where lay buried the great thoughts of great men of all the centuries! Never has his love and enthusiasm for that Library, so sacred to the memory of Sir James Mackintosh, waned. Verily, as the Revd. Mr. Scott, justly observed in his Centenary speech, a speech worthy of the occasion, dignified and lofty, delivered with all the eloquence of which he is such a master, and with all that verve and nerve of the English which is at his command, Sir James was a man of great practical ideas. Indeed I may say that he was a fine type of the utilitarian philosopher. It will be interesting and instructive to give one instance only of those practical ideas in connection with the Literary Society, soon after to blossom into the Royal Asiatic Society which were mooted.

A HERCULEAN TASK.

Three practical proposals were agreed to. (1) To take into hand a statistical account of the town and island and of its economic products and the condition of the people; (2) the preparation of a comparative vocabulary of the different languages, dialects, and forms spoken in India; and (3) the translation of Oriental classics into English. What a herculean, but all-absorbing, task for an infant literary society to take under the inspiration of one who himself was a giant in

intellect. When we bear in mind what meagre resources were available a century ago for the economic survey, what little progress was made by Oriental pundits and savants of the West in philology and what a fund of oriental classic lore was needed, besides scholarly study of the Indian languages, to carry out the proposals, the actual difficulty of the gigantic task may be imagined. But we might take it that the proposals were to be the great potential features in times to come of the infant institution rather than a realisation of them even within quarter of a century. Sir James had taken full mental notes of the Egyptian darkness of the land in Western education and what tracts of time might intervene before those ideals practical as they were could be materialised. He knew that the torch of Western knowledge had been hardly kindled. The East India Company, even at the opening of the nineteenth century was almost wholly absorbed either in territorial acquisitions, forced or unforced, and trading monopolies to secure fat dividends for its proprietary at home. At the date of the arrival of Sir James Mackintosh it was well-known that the Company had entirely ignored its first duty of imparting even the rudiments of English to the people under its sway. The better mind of the few English of high intellectual attainments deplored their best, through friends in England, to insist upon something being done towards that education when the next charter (1813) came to be renewed.

A PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHER.

And it is a fact on the records of the Parliamentary Committee of that year that it strongly urged on the Court of Directors to allocate just £10,000 on education in the territories belonging to the Company. Sir James was a far-sighted practical philosopher and his proposals were put down in order to stimulate his successors in the Presidential chair of the Society to work day and night on their slow but steady realisation. The journals of the Society for over three-quarters of a century and more inform us what time to time, which all aimed at achieving more and more the fundamental objects. The history of these is indeed most fascinating and one of the most remarkable efforts of earnest men with a love of literature to lift the purdah, so to say, of Indian and oriental classics, and make it familiar to the scholars of the West. As to Indian literature itself it was there, hoary with the dust of ages in a variety of forms in a variety of places all over the country. But the learning had been greatly neglected, chiefly owing to the waves of foreign conquests which began with the descent of the Scythian and Parthian monarchs in the first century of Christ, to those of Mahomed, he of the dozen invasions in the rich soil of Gujrat and Kathiawar, and who carried away the gates of the great sanctuary of Somnath. There was a revival of learning during the reign of Akbar but its flame burnt only for a short time and it was impossible to rekindle it under the rule of that stern follower of Puritanic Islam, Aurangzeb, who was the ruthless iconoclast of all Hindu religious edifices and shrines, as much as the Imperial vandal of to-day, who wrought destruction to ancient and venerable monuments and priceless works of religious and other arts on the frontiers where the Allied forces are at present triumphantly hurling back the tide of his unrighteous invasion.

But to return to Sir James Mackintosh. For seven years and more he silently but strenuously worked hard to place the Society on a solid and permanent footing. He retired in 1811, but had the satisfaction of knowing that he had reared a monument of his own which was more durable than brass or the kingly Pyramids of Egypt, as Horace would sing.

TALES WHICH GROW IN THE TELLING.

HOW STORIES OF DUM-DUM BULLETS ARE SPREAD.

A correspondent in the "Arbeiter-Zeitung," of Vienna, the well-known Socialist paper, tells the following amusing story as illustrating how tales of atrocities arise. He was sitting on Sept. 17 in the waiting-room of the railway station at Aix-la-Chapelle, where several convalescent soldiers, including a young Hussar, were sitting and talking. He hears a non-commissioned officer near by tell a civilian, "See this Hussar? He got a bullet in the back, and the bullet came clean out through his chest. It was a dum-dum bullet." "But it could not be a dum-dum bullet," observed the correspondent, "because a dum-dum bullet does not pass clean through but causes great destruction." The N.C.O. smiled with an air of superiority: "But that is just what a dum-dum bullet does—it passes right through the body."

The correspondent did not continue the dispute, which might have excited the convalescent soldier, and departed from the station a few hours later. While on the platform he saw the same N.C.O. detailing to several people the story of the Hussar. At a small station called Rheydt the train stopped, and the correspondent put his head out of the window and saw a fellow-passenger talking to a friend on the platform. Soon he heard the former saying: "To see the wounded you must go to Aix-la-Chapelle. It is terrible! Just before we were gone a train left for Cologne carrying a whole batch of Hussars—all wounded by dum-dum bullets."

The correspondent said: "But there was only one Hussar there, and whether he was wounded by a dum-dum bullet or not, he could not proceed further because the fellow-passenger became quite 'venomous' and hissed out the unexpected reply: 'Have you an interest in defending the French?'"

Next day the correspondent was sitting at an hotel at Crefeld when he overheard an elderly gentleman say:

"And yesterday a whole batch of Hussars were brought to Cologne from Aix-la-Chapelle—all wounded by dum-dum bullets. And what wounds! One Hussar had his entire chest torn up!"

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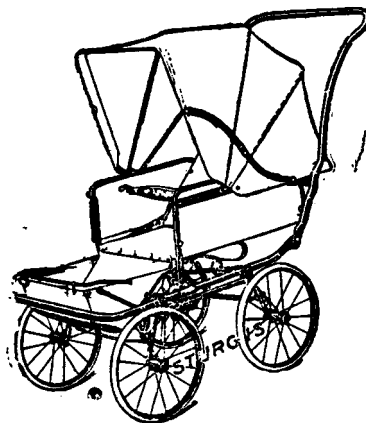
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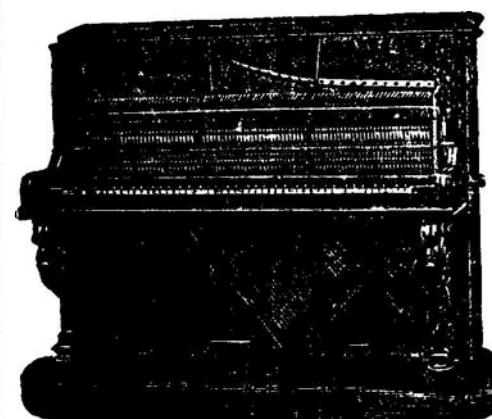
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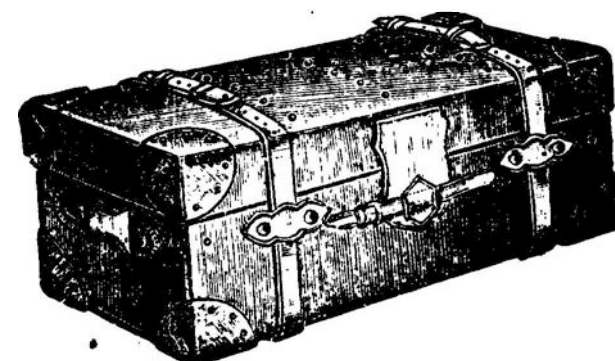
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